THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1044.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELCAN, WM. TEMPLE, } Assignees.

Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife now the wife of the said Bernard Moore and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Susanna his wife, Samuel Hester, Robert Hester, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hester, James Greanwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Susanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd. Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy

Teste

PETERTINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Greensprings, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

I ONCE more most earnestly request all persons who have any claims against the estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the assets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.

Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, *Plaintiff,*

AGGINST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec. and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec. and infants of tender years, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.

James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Also, Lot No. 60, whereon is a dwelling house and garden, at present occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewise, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the said town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th, 1802. epim.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson of Baltimore, and enclosed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Post-Office on the same day—viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleston Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requested of any person who may happen to have any knowledge of the said *letter and bank notes*.

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of last month, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I have reasons to believe that he will attempt to pass for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his possession a free pass; and also knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that she has moved from the county, she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass or may claim him as her slave. Ten Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver him to me or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802. 3t19thN

Ran Away,

FROM the Reeds in Caroline county, a Negro Man named TOBY. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of speech, with a small scar on the left side of his mouth, by which he may be easily known, trimly made and very active. He carried with him a white cotton jacket, with blue cuffs and cape, &c. &c.

It is probable he may be gone down to the plantations of Richard Corbin, esq. in King and Queen and Middlesex—and may endeavour to get on board some vessel, or he may be lurking about the plantation of a Mr. Wright near the Ball Church in this county, where he has a father and mother, or about Fredericksburg or Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take him out of the state.

A reasonable reward will be given on his commitment to any jail, or on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY,

Near the White Chimnies.

The Reeds, Caroline county, September 8th, 1802. } 2t

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson,

A BANKRUPT.

THE [illegible] commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, do hereby give notice, that Thomas T. Page and Benjamin Botts, assignees chosen and appointed under the said commission by the creditors, have refused to act, and that a meeting will be held on Wednesday the 27th day of this month, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond in the old Auditor's office, when and where the creditors who have proved their debts under the said commission are requested to attend for the purpose of choosing other assignees in their place and stead.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, October 13th, 1802. 2

Willis & Laurence H. Wills,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.

October 14, 1802. 4w

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONCLUDED.)

The phantom raised by the imagination of the committee will, however, vanish when it is considered, that *all offices of the United States* are derived immediately from the *constitution*, and created by *legislative acts*; that the agency entrusted to Mr Tracy originated with the Executive, Department; and that the authority to employ agents, for a variety of purposes, results from the nature of the Executive power, and has never been questioned. If no distinction between an *Executive Agency*, and an *office*, is permitted, the consequence must be, that all persons who *perform services of any kind for the United States, for a compensation, must be considered as Officers.* The perplexities, which such a construction would occasion, in administering the government of the United States, and the still greater perplexities in executing the constitutions and laws of the particular states, most of which have declared, that *offices* under the two governments shall be *incompatible* with each other, sufficiently evince, that the idea suggested by the committee would be as mischievous, in practice, as it is unsound, in principle.

The committee were probably convinced, that the circumstances of the public service were such as rendered the employment of an agent proper. The military posts of the United States extended through an immense region: the communications between these posts and the government were so uncertain, and attended with such difficulty, that it was reasonable to presume that many of the advantages in respect to discipline and economy, which result from military subordination, had been but partially realized: it is notorious, that influential individuals of the party now in power, had continually represented the arrangements of the military establishment and the public factories, as being greatly defective.

At no time had their complaints been more vehement than just before the period when this agency was instituted. Under these circumstances, it was the right, and it became the duty, of the Administration, to ascertain, through an impartial channel, whether there existed any just cause for the clamour, which had been raised.

There is much reason to fear, that party prejudice against *individuals* has too frequently prevented a fair estimate of the merit of *measures*. The appointment of Mr. Tracy has accordingly been exclusively attributed to personal favor. It is true that Mr. Tracy has been a distinguished advocate for the system of the former administration; but it will be admitted by his opponents, that, with the exception of questions, having a direct relation to that system, no person has given more uniform or decided evidence of a disposition to protect the public against improper expenditures. No one of his adversaries will assert, that on the score of information of the laws and existing arrangements of the government, and the views and wishes of the different parties respecting the military establishment, a more suitable appointment could have been made. All will agree, that, being a stranger in the Western country, and having no connection with the army, his representations were likely to be entirely partial; every objection against the *person designated*, is therefore resolved into one—that he was personally esteemed by the members of the former administration: —whether this ought to be urged, when the only object of the agency was to acquire information, to direct the *future measures of that administration*, and for the propriety of which they were to be responsible to their country, the public must judge.

The most important fact on this subject, however, is, that the result has proved, that the agency was proper, and was well executed. I assert, with confidence, that the report, now in the possession of the secretary of war embraces important and various information, which must have been highly useful to him, in conducting the business of his department. At the same time, the report proves, that the alledged abuse did not exist, and that what were represented as defective arrangements, were necessary consequences of the unsettled state of the country, or of public establishments too slender for the object, proposed to be accomplished. That these establishments were not more efficient, and of course more expensive, will not now be deemed an error of the former administration.

That there should appear, in the report of the committee, any suggestion, however indirect, that the services mentioned in the instructions, were not performed, is much to be lamented. It could not have been unknown, that these services were interrupted by a severe and dangerous illness; surely this is an excuse: surely the grievous consequence, a loss of health ought to have prevented the Committee from representing a personal misfortune, as a political error.

On the subject of compensation allowed to Mr. Tracy, it is sufficient to say, that it was no greater than was judged reasonable, considering the nature of the service; that it is believed that alike inspection was never accomplished at less expense; and that, compared with an agency instituted by the present administration, it may even claim the merit of *economy*. The suggestion that a double compensation was received is unjust: the law directs that each of the members of the Legislature shall be allowed, "at the commencement and end of every Session, six dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from this place of residence to the seat of Congress." It is well known that this allowance was established as a compensation for *services in Congress*, not for *travelling*: and an *appearance in the House* has ever been deemed evidence of a title.

The circumstances relating to the payment on account of Mr. M'Henry are: that this gentleman engaged a house at Washington for his family, and that a new appointment to the office of secretary of war was made by the president before a removal. It was right, that the proprietor should be compensated, having *removed from the house, which he had leased*, was clearly inequitable that the compensation should be made by Mr. M'Henry; it seemed to follow, that payment ought to be made by the public. If an error was committed, then the United States of America have lost two hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents! Was this case really "deemed important, for the precedent it might hereafter furnish?"

I have now finished my remarks upon the different subjects mentioned in the report of the committee, and from which they have concluded "*that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misapplied, and that much expense has been incurred, without any legal authority.*" I appeal to the integrity and candor of my countrymen:—I entreat them to consider the explanations I have offered, and then to pronounce, WHETHER THE INFERENCE IS JUST.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Litchfield, (Con.) July 12, 1802.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

It remains questionable whether the suppression of English newspapers in France has actually taken place. The fact is not only unnoticed in the official Journal of the French government, but Paris papers the 24th August (four days after the rumoured prohibition) continue their extracts from London newspapers in the same manner as heretofore.

The religious of *La Trappe* are ordered by the Helvetic government to evacuate the Swiss territory before the expiration of the month of October. They are to be allowed six months to dispose of the property acquired a Laval Sainte in 1791, when they quitted France to procure an asylum in Switzerland. Their house of education is suppressed, and all the youth under their care have been sent home to their parents.

Respecting the sudden departure of the French minister, from the court of Portugal, as mentioned in the two last numbers of the Mercantile Advertiser, the following article appears in the official Gazette of Lisbon:

"*Lisbon, August 14.*

"General Lasnes, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, left this court in the morning of the 10th inst. by a measure which he took from his own proper will, and which is the more unexpected, as have been the constant and repeated civilities and attentions paid to him by this court in demonstration of the constant friendship, perfect harmony, and good understanding subsisting between this monarchy and the French republic—as there does not exist any actual object of discussion between the two governments which can alter, in the slightest degree, the happy relations of this country with France, relations which this court desires efficaciously to promote, and even to render more intimate."

Copy of the note of the minister of foreign affairs to the different ministers resident at the court of Portugal.

"General Lasnes, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, having adopted the unexpected resolution of withdrawing from the court, his royal highness, the prince regent, my master, has ordered me to communicate to you this event, which is the more unlooked for, as he had received the most ardent and distinguished testimonies of regard, founded upon the most perfect harmony and entire good understanding subsisting between this monarchy and the French republic; and this too at a moment when there existed no object of discussion which could in the smallest degree affect the friendly relations which his royal highness desires, and will make it his study to promote. You will have the goodness to give notice of the above to your respective courts."

A private letter from Lisbon states, "It is said that the departure of gen. Lasnes is grounded on the refusal of certain satisfaction required by France, and tacitly conceded on the conclusion of peace, with the view, as appears, of eluding them; which is proved by the fact, since general Lasnes, agreeably to the orders of the first consul, demanded either the immediate fulfilment of them, or passports to depart. The last was complied with, and he left Lisbon four days ago with his secretary of legation, proceeding in all haste to Madrid, where, no doubt, he will arrive this morning. His wife was to set off this day by the packet for England, in order to proceed more commodiously to France, having to nurse a young citizen scarce a month old. Madame Lasnes is a woman of the most amiable disposition and manners, and of the most correct conduct. It is said that general Lasnes made a free eulogium on the prince regent to M. Pinto de Valesmont, stating that the prince was good for nothing but —— (a very coarse expression) and that his ministers knew it well, since every one of them was a despot that reigned for the sole purpose of enriching himself and committing iniquities for which there was nobody to call them to account. This violent tirade shews the character of the general, who is a brave soldier but no statesman. This tirade too he actually pronounced with a loud voice at the very time when M. Pinto waited upon him to beg that he would be quiet for some days, and when it was stated to him that hopes were entertained of prevailing on the prince regent to agree to his demand. An hour afterwards, however, his passports were sent him."

The Iris on her homeward passage spoke a vessel from Lisbon, the captain of which informed him that the differences between the United States and the emperor of Morocco were accommodated amicably.

Prices of Stocks at London, August 27, at 12 o'clock.—3 per cent. Consols 66—1-2. 3 per cent. reduced 68 1-8. Omnium 12 3-4—10 disc.

From the "Journal du Commerce," of the 18th of August.

Citizen Ludot, member of the tribunate is named grand judge at St. Domingo, in the room of Citizen Duperon deceased.—It is asserted that general Victor is going to Louisiana in the capacity of captain-general, and that the tribune Laufgat is appointed prefect of that interesting colony.

We learn from Genoa that a Neapolitan frigate has captured a Turkish vessel in the canal of Procida. Those seas must be infested with a great number of privateers, waiting for the Neapolitan fleet, on board of which her majesty the Queen of Naples was to embark at Trieste.

At Rome, the arm of the conqueror followed the plough; in France, our brave warriors are going to encrease the blessings of intercourse by digging canals, and peace will continue to render their courage and devotion useful. The canal that is to join the Sambre to the Scheldt, passing under the walls of Brussels, is [illegible] deriving its existence from the victorious hands of the French soldier.

October 12.

Conflagration last night!

At 10 o'clock last night, as this paper was going to press, a most dreadful Fire was raging in New-street, which broke out of a stable about 9 o'clock—Several stables were laid in ashes.

P. S. We have stopt the press to state that the fire commenced at the stable occupied by Hugh M'Carraghan, on the west side of Newstreet, communicated, it is said, to the hay by a candle. This stable valued at 300 dollars, and the following were consumed: Dr. Borrowe's stable, valued at 300 dolls. John Morison's house, 500 dolls. Philip Livingston's brick stable, 1000 dolls. Peter J. Munroe's stable, 500 dolls. and stopt at Dr. Charlton's fire-proof stable.—On the east side, Sheriff Morris' stable, 300 dolls. Ephraim Hart's stable 300. Bernard Byrne's two stables, 500 dolls. James Watson's stable, 400 dolls. John Delafield's stable, 400 dolls. and Michael Little's long-room, which recently cost 1500 dollars in repairs, with furniture valued at 1000 dolls.

Here the conflagration was stopt, by means of the wonted exertions of our firemen and citizens, after the destruction of property valued at about 8,000 dolls.

The French frigate La Confolante dropped down to the watering place yesterday morning, preparatory to taking her departure for Guadaloupe: previous to this she fired a salute, which was returned by the Fort on Governor's Island.

Captain Butler, of the brig Peacock, from Guadaloupe, informs us that General Richpanse, died there on the 7th August, after an illness of 10 days, and it succeeded by General Gobert. A considerable reinforcement of troops was hourly expected, though the island was perfectly tranquil. Provisions were scarce, and in great demand.—Flour at 12 dollars per barrel.

Captain Sanford, of the brig Dyett from New Orleans, informs us that on the 6th of September, off the Chesapeake, he spoke the schooner,——captain Trammel, out 11 days from Cape Francois, bound to Philadelphia, who informed him that the Negroes at the Cape employed themselves every night in destroying the plantations, several of which were seen on fire from the harbour; and that General Le Clerc had issued an order prohibiting the exportation of cotton and sugar from the island.

From the Trenton Federalist.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS,

Addressed to the Good Sense of the People of New-Jersey.

When the Democrats wanted to turn out the Federal administration and get into office themselves, the means they used were to charge the federalists with high crimes and misdemeanors, and to promise that they would conduct the affairs of the government infinitely better. They have now been on trial long enough to shew, both the truth of their charges against the Federalists and their own good acts. Let us see how stands the account.

Col. Pickering was declared to have plundered the public of several hundred thousand dollars. The Treasury office was broken open, and the books examined in the night time. The accounts were garbled, and partially published, by Duane. What is the proof? Gallatin is now the keeper of those very books. Congress is democratic. They have searched the whole; and they have published, under their own hands that instead of squandering a cent of the public money, Col. Pickering saved about fourteen thousand dollars in buying bills of exchange for government, which he might have pocketed, but which he fairly accounted for and paid into the treasury. Even Giles and Nicholson two of the leading democrats in congress, have been compelled to declare their belief that Col. Pickering is an HONEST MAN.

The federalists were charged with extravagance, with giving themselves high salaries, &c. Especially the democrats were incessantly complaining about the congressmen's wages at six dollars per day. But have we found any body's salary or wages lowered by these people, who made the noise, and who now receive the wages? On the contrary, do we not find Gallatin take the same salary in time of peace which he spoke against, and voted against, in time of war? The salaries of all our great officers are as high as they were in Philadelphia in the years 1799 and 1800, altho' the price of living is now at least one third lower, and the services of most of them much ligher. And when the federalists moved in congress to have their wages lowered from six to four dollars a day, the democrats almost with one voice, voted against the reduction, and said that six dollars a day was little enough.

The federalists were charged with violating the constitution from time to time—no proof of this was ever given. But what have the democrats done in the short space of a year. Mr. Jefferson expended upwards of 32,000 dollars on a French ship, without appropriation made by law, which is against the plain letter and meaning of the constitution. He has ordered 200 dollars to be paid out of the monies of the people to Callender, without the shadow of a law for the purpose, which is another express breach of the constitution, and which the democrats themselves do not pretend to deny. Congress and Jefferson together, have destroyed one branch of our government, viz. the judiciary, directly in the face of the constitution.

The people were told thousands of times that they were oppressed with taxes.—What was the cause of the taxes? The western insurrection raised by Gallatin—the Northampton insurrection fomented by Duane, and his lying Aurora, and the preparations to defend the country against the insults and piratical aggressions of the French, countenanced and encouraged by their democratic friends among us. The democrats proposed, that all the taxes should be taken off. But how have they performed their promise? Mr Jefferson recommended, and congress passed a law, to repeal the internal taxes. When we come to look at the law, how far do we find the repeal of these taxes?—Why, to be sure, the taxes on coaches, on loaf sugar, on distilled spirits, and on stamps, are taken off. But, pray, in what are we, the people, relieved? I ask somebody to tell us, what we pay less now than before.—We do not ride in coaches nor chariots, and but very few of us in chaises. We gave but few notes big enough for a stamp—we drink no whiskey.—Federal liquors, beer and cyder, satisfy the most of us; and we use little or no loaf sugar and in their large dealing give many notes requiring stamps of course, were well able to pay taxes—they are relieved of their taxes.—But of what tax, I repeat, are we the people, relieved? I mean the great bulk of the people, viz. the laboring and the middling class of the people? is not our salt, (almost as much a necessary of life as our bread)—our brown sugar—our bohea tea, and our coffee, loaded down with taxes, as deep as before?—Yes, surely. Who refused to take off these taxes, when the federal republicans proposed and insisted on it in congress?—We all know it was the democrats, Mr. Jefferson's devoted party. No democrat will have the hardihood to deny this.

After all the noise made, and all the anxiety for the ease of the people, who has got the reward? Not the people, surely. Who made the noise in this state? Who were always afraid lest the people should suffer in New-Jersey? Mann and Wilson, Pennington and Gould—these were the organs and the bagpipes of Jersey! Lawyer Linn, Lawyer Maxwell, Lawyer Hankinson—Judge Barnet, Sergeant Pennington! Lawyer Bloomfield!—and half a dozen more such friends of the people.—Where are these gentry now?—Mann and Wilson, and Pennington and Gould, are printers to the state, at an extra bounty of six dollars per sheet, for all the state printing. Mr. Linn is supervisor, at an income of two thousand dollars a year, "more or less." Mr. Maxwell is district attorney, at an income of one thousand dollars per year, "a little more or less." Lawyer Hankinson is a justice of the peace, and would have been a JUDGE—but——— Judge Barnet is Marshall, the fees and perquisites of the office amounting to about 800 dollars a year. Sergeant Pennington is master, examiner, and clerk in chancery, income about 1000 dollars a year, with the chancery office removed, for his special accommodation, from Trenton the seat of government, to Newark. Lawyer Bloomfield is governor, with a salary of nineteen hundred dollars a year!!!———Now where is the benefit to the people in all this? Are we any better off than when the predecessors of these men held these offices?

The truth is, we are Gulled—and always shall be, until we return to federalism. We are now governed by men who fought for popularity to gain their own ends—to turn honest men out of office, that they might step in themselves—men of no abilities—men, who are quarrelling among themselves, and every day exposing their own ignorance or wickedness. It becomes the people of New-Jersey to rally round the standard of federalism. Let us be faithful to our elections—steady in our conduct—uniform in our condidates—and we shall triumph over democracy at home and abroad.

One of the People.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Agreeably to law, an election was held throughout this state yesterday for the purpose of choosing Governor, members of Congress, members for the state Legislature, City Councils and several other subordinate officers.—In this city, the occasion has been unmarked by the usual concomitants of violence, tumult, and disorder. The federalists, forming the minority, have not, in imitation of the minority of '97 and 9, expressed their mortification in acts of riot and menace. They have, with undeviating and inflexible firmness, endeavoured to check the progress of a policy which is pursued by the opposite party with a blind-folded and dangerous zeal. If their honest exertions have not been successful, they have at least the consolation to reflect, that in any future vicissitude of their country, they will be absolved from the guilt of bringing on it, the evils which will then be universally felt and deplored; and they have also proved, that both as a majority and a minority, their conduct as alike upright, orderly and meritorious.

Translated for the Baltimore Telegraphe from the Gazette Extraordinary of Cape Francois.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

DIVISION OF ARTIBONITE

At the general quarters of Petite Riviere, 23 Fructidor.

DESSALINES, *general of division, to* LE CLERC *captain general.*

"MY GENERAL,

"I have positive proofs that Charles Belair was at the head of the late insurrection; these proofs have been made evident to me by the officers of the 18th division who appear to me more unfortunate than culpable in the late events. God forbid, however, that I should excuse any of those who have revolted against the government. I have the most profound indignation for all those who have followed the villain Charles in this infamous revolt.

"This Charles has caused his secretary to be assassinated in his own house: and his ferocious wife has in no small measure contributed to the acts of barbary, which have been committed on our unfortunate companions, the defenders of the French Government. I pray that Charles and his wife may meet their punishment.

"The cause of the separation between Charles and Lacrose was solely because the former wished to proceed to Danco, and Lacrose would not. Such have been the causes of their disunion. Charles should be considered as the chief of the brigands, and punished as such. It is only to my marches and manœuvres, added to the indefatigable zeal of the troops which I commanded, that we owe the arrest of this scoundrel who is unworthy of your clemen.

"I send you this letter by an extraordinary courier.

With the greatest respect.

(Signed) DESSALINES.

Agreeable to the original:

The Gen. in Chief, Capt. General,

(Signed) LE CLERC.

General Quarters of the Cape.

25th Fructidor, year 10.

The General in Chief to General Dugua.

"You will add to the orders of the army, citizen general, the subjoined letter, which has been written to me by Dessalines, general of division. A military commission, composed of yourself, generals Clervaux, Barquier, Claparede, and Abbe, chief of brigade, shall try Charles Belair, within six hours after his arrival at Cape. You shall name a chief of batallion of brigade to make it public. He shall be tried for revolt and the sentence shall be executed at the public square in the Cape. I shall pass sentence myself upon his wife, who shall receive the punishment she merits. I appoint citizen Gauthier, aid-du-camp of general Dessalines, and whom he has so highly praised, to the rank of chief of batalion. I salute you,

(Signed) LE CLERC.

☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1802.

[From a Correspondent.]

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

There is no corner in the union at present, where the ſtandard of Jacobiniſm ſtands more triumphant, or where licentiouſneſs is ſuffered to frolic with more impunity, than in the city of New-York. This is not aſtoniſhing, when it is conſidered, that New-York, by its ſituation, is the moſt convenient receptacle in the United States for thoſe dregs of human baſeneſs which annually pour in upon America, from the jails, the convict hulks and the penitentiary houſes of Europe.—Nine out of ten of the murderous rebels of Ireland, who preferred exile to death, have ſought their ſhelter in New-York wretches who, if they returned to their native country, would not be allowed a moment's reſpite from the gallows; deſperadoes infinitely more ſavage, were an opportunity to offer, than thoſe St. Domingo negroes whom Governor Bloomfield ordered to be ſearched out like wild beaſts, among the woods of New-Jerſey. Yet theſe are the men who may be regarded as the life guards of our preſident, on whoſe votes his next election will principally turn. So ſenſible is Mr. Jefferſon of this, and that the election of New-York will determine the fate of his twenty five thouſand dollars per annum, that all his principal minions, Duane excepted, are there to be found. There the Cyclops of Democracy forge the implements of vice, treaſon and inſurrection. There infidelity and corruption receive a ready aſylum and rewards in proportion to their adroitneſs in the arts of knavery. There perjury and falſehood haſte hand in hand to overwhelm every benevolent act, with torrents of Billingſgate abuſe. The laws of the ſtate are regarded by ſeveral of the Jefferſonians, to whom their execution is entruſted, only as paſſports for villainy, and permits for the commiſſion of the moſt daring crimes. Even the deputy attorney general, whoſe ſole office ſhould be to watch with a jealous eye the preſervation of order and juſtice, has not been aſhamed to proclaim to the world his ſkill and dexterity in loading piſtols, and in adjuſting the arms and legs of two unhappy individuals ſeemingly inclined to murder each other. The gloomy minded Buloe is cenſured for exaggerating the profligacy which he witneſſed in his travels through the United States; but what could that German have ſaid, had he been in New-York when the attorney general Riker, calmly and deliberataly, put a piſtol in one man's hand to fire at another? Would he not have been warranted to report through the nations of Europe, that murder is an act ſanctioned by the laws of America, and that, there, unfortunate men who are tired of their lives, uſually apply to a magiſtrate, who, without fee or reward, attends them to ſome convenient ſpot, furniſhes, gratis, the weapons of death, and with the utmoſt kindneſs, directs them in the execution of the fatal deed?

This Riker is a principal tool of the Clinton faction, a knowledge of the various combinations of which, may be intereſting to our political readers in the ſouth. This faction may not improperly be ſtyled the Jacobin Club of America. Their leader is a Mr. De Witt Clinton, a ſenator of congreſs and nephew to the governor of the ſtate of New-York. He has of late declared hoſtilities againſt the Vice Preſident, whoſe views he affirms are inimical to the ſchemes of Mr. Jefferſon: for the latter he profeſſes the greateſt attachment, and indeed both he and his party, we are to judge from appearances, ſeem to regard the mind of Mr. Jefferſon as the rampart of the conſtitution of the United States; whatever tends to fret or diſturb thoſe organs, which organized the Notes on Virginia, is looked upon by them as an unpardonable attack upon the vitals of our government. The moſt trifling phraſe which eſcapes the lips of our preſident, is treaſured up by them as precious morſels of wiſdom; his inaugural ſpeech, and his reply to the merchants of New-Haven, conſtitute their Magna Charta. Theſe productions, ſo oppoſite in ſentiment, may be ſeen in the houſe of every Clintonian, ſtuck in gilded frames, printed on ſatin or worked in ſilk. When they receive his letters to Callender, they probably will alſo add them as an appendix to the other efforts of Monticellian ſagacity.

Mr. De Witt Clinton, previous to his election as ſenator from New-York, was one of the council of appointment of that ſtate. During the ſhort period which he exerciſed the duties of that important ſtation, he contrived to diſplace almoſt every officer appointed by his predeceſſors, whom integrity and honeſt induſtry had rendered reſpectable members of ſociety. His perſecuting arm extended from the higheſt to the loweſt ſervants of the ſtate. All who had not voted on the ſide of the Clinton intereſt, were ſet adrift with their families, to ſeek, in an advanced period of life, other means of ſubſiſtence, foreign to what habit, for a ſeries of years, had rendered eaſy. Mr. Clinton no doubt in this reſpect copied faithfully the conduct of the preſident, and by a ſimilarity of actions, cemented more ſtrongly the union which exiſted between them. Like two fluids of the ſame gravity, they now fully incorporate, and will ſuffer equally the various effects which the changing atmoſphere of ſentiment may cauſe, whether preponderating on the ſide of democracy or the more rational plan of liberty without licentiouſneſs.

(*To be continued.*)

From the VIRGINIA HERALD.

To Mr. AUG. DAVIS, Richmond.

SIR,

WISHING that the public may have every poſſible opportunity of correct data, to judge for themſelves on a ſubject ſo novel, and ſo intereſting to the feelings of the American people, as the correſpondence between Meſſ Jefferſon and Callender, I take the liberty, *thus publicly*, to deſire your patience to anſwer thro' the ſame medium, the preſs, the queſtions at foot.

Ca'lender, in his remarks preceding two famous letters of the preſident, ſays, that "the original letters are lodged in the office of your Gazette."—My firſt requeſt is, ſir, to know if you are acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferſon, and whether you conſider the one bearing his ſignature, as being authentic?—Has any gentleman, beſide yourſelf, ſeen thoſe letters, who was alſo acquainted with the hand writing? Is the one without the ſignature in the ſame hand writing as that which is ſigned?—And have you been at the pains to compare thoſe originals with the letters publiſhed by Callender?

The object of the above enquiries you will readily perceive, and, I preſume, will aſk no apology for. As a public ſervant (for ſuch the editor of a public paper muſt be conſidered) I hold you bound, under your own diſcretion, to throw all the light on this ſubject you can. Should you ſee proper to anſwer the above, you will much oblige me and the public.

CORRESPONDUS.

Frederickſburg, Oct. 11, 1802.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDUS.

SIR,

An anxious and laudable deſire to obtain the earlieſt information reſpecting the extraordinary correſpondence between our preſident and James Thomſon Callender, which has now appeared in moſt of the public prints in America, has, I preſume, ſuggeſted to you the above Queries addreſſed to me in the Virginia Herald of the 14th inſtant.

In anſwer to the 1ſt and 2d, which require to know whether I myſelf am acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Jefferſon, and whether any other perſons acquainted with Mr. Jefferſon's hand writing have ſeen the letters, I hereby declare that I am perfectly acquainted with the hand writing, and that ſeveral reſpectable characters, who have called on me for an examination of the letters, and who are alſo acquainted with Mr. Jefferſon's hand writing, aſſert the letters depoſited in my hands by Mr. Callender to have been written by Thomas Jefferſon, the preſident of the United States.

In anſwer to the 3d and 4th Queries propoſed by you, I declare that the letter without the ſignature to be the ſame hand writing as that which is ſigned—and that I have carefully compared the original letters with the printed ones in the Recorder, and find them to be preciſely the ſame, except in one word, which appears to be an error in printing the word *manifeſts* for *manifeſto*.

A. DAVIS.

Denniston and *Cheetham*—versus the *Vice President.*

We have juſt peruſed the eighth letter from the editors of the American Citizen reſpecting the negociation between the Federaliſts and Colonel Burr. As this letter contains all the proof by which they mean to ſubſtantiate the charges which they have advanced againſt the Vice Preſident, an account of it will unqueſtionably be acceptable to all our readers.

The letter occupies five or ſix columns of their newſpaper, but all the proof produced may be contained in three ſhort paragraphs.

The firſt and principal one conſiſts in a written communication made by *ſomebody* to Denniſton and Cheetham upon the authority of Doctor Linn and Doctor Abeel, two clergymen in New-York, who are ſaid to have declared to *this ſomebody* that they were well informed that a certain federal character had correſponded with Mr. Burr upon the ſubject of his election to the Preſidency of the United States; that the *ſame ſomebody* alſo informed Denniſton and Cheetham, that Mr. Burr, after the publication of the "View," ſolicited a certificate from theſe two clergymen, certifying that the information given by them reſpecting him proceeded merely upon report, with which requeſt Doctor Linn and Doctor Abeel not only refuſed to comply, but ſtated to Mr. Burr that their information was reſpectable and not that of report, or words to that purpoſe.

The 2d evidence is a copy of a letter that is ſaid to have been written (while the election was depending) by *ſomebody* in Waſhington to *ſomebody* in New-York, ſtating that a high federal character (whom Denniſton and Cheetham ſuppoſe to be General Hamilton) had written to a member of congreſs the ſubject of a converſation that paſſed between David A. Ogden, an attorney of New-York, and Mr. Burr, reſpecting the election, and that David A. Ogden was the perſon employed by the federaliſts to negociate with Mr. Burr.

The 3d evidence, which is the only one produced bearing the authority of a ſignature, is a certificate ſigned by one Lyon, affirming that David A. Ogden and Mr. Burr, upon the 27th of December 1800, ſhould have taken places in the ſame mail ſtage,—Mr. Ogden one for Philadelphia, and Mr. Burr one for Princeton.

Reſpecting the firſt evidence (which is the only one upon which we can remark) we believe that it will be proved that Doctor Linn and Doctor Abeel never made ſuch a declaration, as Cheetham and Denniſton have affirmed, as a *reſpectable character now in New-York*, neither a Burrite or a federaliſt, informed us about two months ſince, that he converſed with Doctors Linn and Abeel on the ſubject, and that both theſe clergymen expreſsly declared that they had no other authority for believing that Mr. Burr negociated with the federaliſts but the vague rumour of the day. This gentleman's name ſhall be given to the public whenever Denniſton and Cheetham ſhall produce the name of their informer.

It is not our intention to appear either the advocates or the accuſers of Mr. Burr, but we conſider that every man is entitled to every evidence which chance may have thrown in our way in order to vindicate his character.

A writer in the Examiner who ſubſcribes himſelf *A Republican*, has entered into a laboured defence of Mr. Jefferſon's correſpondence with Mr. Callender. The manner in which he begins his defence muſt excite the laughter of every perſon who has peruſed the Proſpect before Us.—"There is a party in America (ſays this Republican) who hope to obtain an unnatural and inglorious triumph over republicaniſm by circulating with malignant induſtry the moſt ſtupid and contemptible traduction of every patriot." What party or what man in the United States has aſſiſted to traduce the character of Waſhington, the firſt patriot this country ever produced, in an equal degree with Mr. Jefferſon? We requeſt this zealous republican advocate for our Preſident to read over the following ſentences extracted from the Proſpect before Us, and then to remember that Mr. Jefferſon not only gave his countenance to thoſe infamous ſlanders, by declaring that the book which contained them would ſet the People to rights, but contributed to their publication by preſenting the Author with a ſum nearly equivalent to the whole expence of the printing. Had Mr. Jefferſon given Mr. Callender out of compaſſion two hundred or even ſix hundred dollars, without having peruſed the Proſpect, or expreſſed his approbation of its contents, his republican friends would have the beſt grounds, not only for defending, but of approving of his generous and humane conduct. But as circumſtances are, their wiſeſt ſcheme to promote the Preſident's popularity, will be to invent ſome method that will bury the Proſpect and his letters to Callender forever in oblivion.

EXTRACTS

From Callender's Proſpect before Us.

"Mr. Page, among others, has fully demonſtrated in what way Mr. Waſhington broke the conſtitution."—Vol. 1ſt, page 12.

"The picture drawn by Mr. Monroe is, upon the whole, rigidly correct, and if we are not quite incurable, it muſt extinguiſh our admiration for the preſidential talents of Mr. Waſhington."—Vol. 1ſt, page 13.

"By his own account, therefore, Mr. Waſhington has been twice a traitor."—Vol. 1ſt, page 16.

"The extravagant popularity poſſeſſed by this citizen (Waſhington) reflects the utmoſt ridicule on the diſcernment of America. He approved of the funding ſyſtem, the aſſumption, the national bank, and, in contradiction to his own ſolemn promiſe, he authorized the robbery and ruin of the remnants of his own army."—Vol. 1ſt, page 17.

"The tardineſs and timidity of Waſhington were ſucceeded by the rancour and inſolence of Mr. Adams."—Vol. 1ſt, page 18.

Mr. Callender inſinuates by the following ſentence, that Waſhington perjured himſelf twice:

"Directly after, he ratified the bank law, which drove the plough-ſhare of paper-jobbing through the very midſt of his double oath, as a federal citizen, and as preſident."—Vol. 1ſt, page 19.

"But this ſpeech has a chaſm that completely unmaſks the ſcandalous hypocriſy of Waſhington."—Vol. 1ſt, page 102.

"Mr. Adams has only completed the ſcheme of ignominy which Mr. Waſhington began."—Vol. 1ſt, page 102.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. I.)

Mr. DAVIS,

I HAVE perceived of late, and with great pleaſure, ſo much better writers than I can pretend to be, crowding into your uſeful paper, that I can hardly expect my performances will receive notice equal to the intentions with which they may be written. However, I propoſe to ſend you a few eſſays; if *they* meet your approbation, and are well received by your ſubſcribers, I may perhaps proceed to a conſiderable extent.

The principal thing which I ſhall endeavor to accompliſh will be, to unmaſk and expoſe Mr. William Duane, the editor of the Aurora, becauſe I believe that he more than any other perſon has contributed to miſlead the public opinion—I am ſatisfied that the Aurora and the editor for ſome years paſt, have been the inſtruments, by the means of which, more calumny has been circulated, and more error has been inculcated than has been done by all other perſons and papers within the United States.

Although I do not flatter myſelf with the hope that I can find antidotes for one thouſandth part of the miſchief, which has been rendered, it is not therefore the leſs a duty ſo to do, as much as I can; it may perhaps ſtimulate others with other pens who are more converſant with important facts, to make a common cauſe, until by repeated and unceaſing efforts, we may unſhackle the minds of our fellow citizens; until we may ſhew them in true unvarniſhed colours, what is the real character of Mr. Duane, and how little reliance ought to be placed upon his name or upon the paper called the Aurora, or upon any thing that takes its origin or credit either from the one or the other.

It is known all over the United States, that while the public ſentiment was agitated as to the fitneſs of Mr. Jefferſon to ſucceed or rather ſupplant Mr. Adams, that the Aurora was filled with publications tending to deſtroy the characters of Mr. Timothy Pickering, Mr. Oliver Wolcott, and many other perſons in whom Mr. Adams had placed confidence. This was the only way by which the late preſident could be reached, becauſe he had ſpent a long life with ſuch unimpeached and ſpotleſs integruy, that there could not be found any thing of ſufficient plauſibility to tempt even the ingenious and thorough going Duane to form a tale.

The public confidence, and particularly in the ſouthern ſtates, was every where weakened, and in ſome caſes deſtroyed, by the inceſſant and unbluſhing attacks which were made upon the confidants of the preſident.—Every blow which was given to Pickering or Wolcott, was in fact given to Mr. Adams himſelf.

The laſt and moſt effectual battery was called *public plunder*; the means by which this was raiſed, though well known, I will repeat:—Duane and ſome others found means to get a clandeſtine poſſeſſion of the treaſury books, from thoſe they extracted the debit ſides of ſuch accounts as ſuited them, and publiſhed them, ſo as to exhibit againſt many individuals, and particularly againſt Mr. Pickering, enormous ſums; and as it was well known to every body that no individual could obtain ſuch ſums without the aid and co-operation of Mr. Wolcott, who was ſecretery of the treaſury, the impreſſion made, was that Wolcott and Pickering had combined to draw out thoſe large ſums for their own uſes; and that it was neceſſary not only to let Mr. Adams into the ſecret, but into a ſhare of the ſpoils. Theſe impreſſions were made—Duane not only knows it, but he knows alſo that the treaſury books were ſtolen; and that the mutilated ſtatements were prepared and publiſhed for the predetermined purpoſe of producing this very end.

Time and patience have ſet thoſe things to rights; every intelligent and candid man in the United States will now admit that theſe publications of the Aurora were falſe. Mr. Gallatin the preſent ſecretary of the treaſury has ſaid that which amounts to it; his word with his party is more relied upon than by me; but if there is a doubt in the mind of any one, the writer of this requeſts him to read with attention and impartiality the pamphlet lately publiſhed by Mr. Oliver Wolcott—a performance which ought to be circulated into every corner of the country; one which is ſo much qualified to render honour to the Author and his former coadjutors, but which in this particular inſtance will completely accompliſh my object, which, as I ſaid at the beginning, would be to unmaſk and expoſe William Duane. So far the work is well done; indeed the proofs upon theſe things are ſo ſtrong and ſo irreſiſtable, that even Duane himſelf, ſhameleſs as he is, is ſilent. They are of a complexion which would ſink any other man except himſelf into ſuch a labyrinth, of ſelf-convicted detection, and diſgrace, that he would not again ſhow his face where it was known. Senſibility or ſhame forms no part of his character: one fault is obſcured in the commiſſion of another. His falſhoods ſucceed each other with an eccentricity and rapidity which elude all previous calculation. The atonement which he makes for mangling one character is by mangling another; thus ſhewing that his tales deſerve no notice. Such is William Duane, the editor of the Aurora, the man who has dubbed himſelf the organ of the public will, to whom the public functionaries of the higheſt departments have extended their countenance, their patronage, their confidence—and upon whom the public treaſures have been laviſhed.

LUCIUS.

The loſs of Mr. Bayard's election will be a theme for exultation for Mr. Jefferſon and his kindred tories for a month to come. But all's not loſt that's doutful, and there is room to believe that a ſcrutiny will be rigorouſly inſtituted, and that a majority of legal votes will yet be found in favor of him to whom the homage of fear is paid by the democrats—the intrepid and eloquent Bayard. (*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*)

Letters from Caroline county ſtate that Mr. John Young, the only federal candidate for the aſſembly, had the largeſt number of votes, and that a full federal repreſentation would have been eaſily obtained, had candidates offered. Laſt year a federaliſt could not have been elected by at leaſt 500 votes. Things are mending. *Ibid.*

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms,

NAPT Cottons; White and coloured Plains; and a ſmall aſſortment of other

GOODS,

Suitable for a Country Store.

He will receive Country Produce on Storage, and diſpoſe of the ſame when required; and will ſtrictly attend to any Commiſſion Buſineſs which he may be favoured with.

Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November enſuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives.

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old ſurvey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is eſteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the ſame neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will anſwer well to employ about ſix labourers. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of ſale will be, one half to be paid in caſh and the balance in twelve months. The moſt undoubted ſecurity will be required for the laſt payment. The ſale will be made by the ſubſcriber, as a truſtee between the ſaid William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Wanted Immediately,

AT the Eagle Tavern, two ſober, active WAITERS.—For ſuch good wages will be given.

ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, October 14, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education ſhe flatters herſelf has been ſuch as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Thoſe young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be inſtructed in the Engliſh and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other uſeful and polite accompliſhment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requiſite attention will be given them.

The moſt approved maſters for Muſic, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Perſons deſirous of being further informed of the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Meſſrs. Macmurdo & Fiſher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

JUDGE TUCKER's

BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

By St. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parralliel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration.—5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenery shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5 A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7 A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone, will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book sellers in the neighboring towns.—The post masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglass, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk, Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburti, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs Bailey & Waller, Charlestown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.
Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803: for Sale, at this office.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the English Language grammatically, also Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to such a person. A married man, with a small family, will be preferred.

Harry Heth.

Blackheath Coal Pitts, near Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802. tf

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inst.

A sorrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } *Trustees.*

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty second day of September, and postponed till the 27th inst is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 8, 1802.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-House. For terms apply to

Alexander Gilchrist.

near the basin of the Canal.

Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 600 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.